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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1919.

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TICKS and FLEAS
ON
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This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals.
It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and
gives a fine gloss to the coat

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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 635.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LORD MILNER AND THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, March 30.

Lord Milner, interviewed by the *Sunday Express*, and replying to the interviewer's suggestion that signs of impatience were appearing in the Dominions, admitted that there was a centripetal tendency in the Empire to-day, with Britain and the Dominions thinking of their own affairs; but this was purely temporary. Not merely the bloodshed on the battlefield but also the fact that hundreds and thousands of Dominioners had lived among us for four years had strengthened a sense of real brotherhood which could never be destroyed. This tendency was reflected in our constitutional machinery. The Dominion premiers had been called to the councils of the War Cabinet. This was a temporary expedient; it must now become a permanent policy.

"In every administrative act you ought to think of the Dominions as friends and relations. The British Empire is not a Delian League. We are all free and equal members of one community, and while we feel no hostility to foreign friendly nations, still we will give preference in all things to our own family."

Lord Milner welcomed the decision immediately to relax the restrictions on trade within the Empire, pointing out that he was not responsible for its Preference was a much wider thing than a mere matter of tariffs. Every nation in the Empire ought to settle its fiscal system on its own merits and then give preference to the others.

Lord Milner said his idea of preference embraced emigration, shipping, cables, and finance. Emigration should be directed firstly to the Dominions, secondly to the United States as a great free community with like ideals to ours, and only lastly to other countries like the Argentine. The Government and the Colonial Office believed in strengthening our own Dominions, our own friends, and our own trade first. Similarly as regards shipping, cables, wireless, and finance, the aim of the centre of the Empire ought to be to help sister communities before anyone else. A committee of the Cabinet should be created to deal specially with these imperial issues and evolve a foreign policy for the Empire.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, April 1.

Silver is quietly steady.

SINGAPORE, March 26.

Silver is quoted 49 3/16, and the market steady.

CHINESE FROM GERMANY.

The Blue Funnel steamer *Pekin*

left Penang on March 21 for China,

having on board from Liverpool 264

Chinese who are being repatriated to

China from Germany. Interviewed

by a representative of the *Pingang*

Gazette, the Chinese stated that of

their number about 50 who hailed

from Chekiang province, were traders

dealing in silk, art and curios, chiefly

in Berlin, others being from Fukien

and Kwangtung. These were mostly

engaged as sailors on board the Rick-

mers line of steamers. The sailors

were signed on in Shanghai and

Hongkong before the outbreak of the

war, with the exception of 13, who

were engaged in Singapore, and these

suffered the most, as they had not

been paid the wages due to them,

for the Germans wanted to pay them

in German notes, which were value-

less in countries other than Ger-

many, instead of English currency

as arranged in Singapore. In sup-

port of their truthfulness two of them

produced documents in German to

show that the wages due to them

were marks 310.84 and marks 278.40

respectively. Speaking of the treat-

ment meted out to them in Germany

they were loud in their condemnation

of the Hunns for compelling them

to work long hours and with little

food to eat, mostly potatoes and

cabbages. They begged to be fed and

treated better. The Hunns assigned

as a reason that China had declared

war against Germany, and they must

suffer the consequences. Being dis-

satisfied, some of the Chinese

traders as well as sailors went to

Berlin and complained to the Danish

Minister, who had taken charge of

Chinese affairs after the departure

of the Chinese Minister, but were told

they could lodge a complaint in

Shanghai when they were repatriated.

During the journey to Berlin

the Chinese were told that it was

England and not Germany who

wanted to dominate the world, but

they knew better.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GERMAN SITUATION.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Berlin says that the

miners' strike has spread to eleven pits

in the Dortmund District, twelve in the

Witten District, and seven in the Bochum

District.

As a meeting, the strikers passed a

resolution demanding the formation of a

Revolutionary Workers' Guard, the

establishment of relations with the Rus-

sian Soviet Government and disarmament

of the Police in Germany.

Eleven were killed and 37 wounded in

a fight between the strikers and the Police

at Witten.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Berlin dated March

29th, states:—The *Lokal Anzeiger* says

that a suspension of the Armistice is

possible.

DISPUTE OVER FATE OF DANZIG.

Germany's reply to the *Entente* ul-

timatum on the subject of Danzig is long

and argumentative. It contends that it

was agreed under the Armistice, to admit

allied, not Polish troops.

The newspapers declare that the real

motive of the Germans is not the fear

of civil war as they allege, but the

desire to profit from two conflicting views

at the Paris Conference on the subject

of the future of Danzig. It is suggested

that the Allies, while insisting that the

Polish Army be allowed to land at Danzig,

insure the Germans that the right

of landing will not be abused.

Berlin, March 29th.

The German Press denounces the pro-

posed Polish landing as an attempt to

prejudice the decisions of the Peace Con-

ference by the creation of an accomplished

fact. They declare that the *Entente*

should be warned by the example of Hun-

gary, and not humiliate their opponents

unduly.

AMSTERDAM, March 29th.

A message from Berlin states that the

Entente sent an ultimatum to the Govern-

ment demanding assent to the landing of

Polish troops at Danzig, and declaring

that a refusal would be regarded as a

breach of the Armistice.

The Government replied that they could

not be responsible for the measure de-

manding the landing of Polish troops at

Danzig, Marshal Foch intimated that

he would personally give, at Spa, on

April 3rd, all information and guaran-

tees required to the German plenipoten-

tiary, who must be empowered to decide

within forty-eight hours.

The German Government decided to

send Herr Erzberger, plenipotentiary

to Spa.

BRASS, March 30th.

The Ukrainians are prepared to nego-

tiate with the Poles with regard to an

armistice, provided a certain line of

demarcation be established, to which

the Allies agreed.

COPENHAGEN, March 30th.

The Majority Socialist, Herr Stoesel,

declared that the workers would rather

not wait for years for the victors' plan-

et "Our Executive Committee," said Herr

Stoesel "has resolved, if necessary, to

pursue the same policy as Hungary."

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Magdeburg, dated

March 27th, states that the Spartacists at

Tangermunde stormed and plundered

lighters carrying provisions for the

frontier Army. Troops were brought

up but were fired on. They replied, kil-

ing and wounding several. The troops

finally cleared the harbour.

COPENHAGEN, March 29th.

A message from Weimar states that the

National Assembly passed a Bill for the

creation of a provisional Navy, which

Herr Niska and was necessary to protect

the transport of food-stuffs, remove

mines, and protect fisheries.

U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, March 29th.

The War Department is prepared to

immediately call up 50,000 volunteers

for service in Europe, to relieve the

members of the American Expeditionary

Forces in France, who desire to return.

WASHINGTON, March 27th.

The Government has taken an impor-

tant step to combat German designs for

reconquering American markets by not-

ifying the use of dry chemicals, fer-

tilizers and other products which origi-

nated in Germany that importations from

Germany will be subject to prosecution

as an infringement of patents licensed

under the Enemy Trading Act.

The opinion is expressed, that this

action will block German plans for dump-

ing large accumulated stocks with the

intention of under-selling new American

industries.

REPRESSIVE MEASURES FOR EGYPT.

Cairo, March 29th.

At a meeting of Egyptian notables, the

Commander-in-Chief declared that he was

now forced, by necessity, to employ

active measures of repression, which must

bring tremendous suffering upon the peo-

ple, and result in great loss to public

and private property. It had been found

impossible to restore order merely by

defensive measures. It was the duty of

every patriotic Egyptian to do his utmost

in order that the measure he was forced

to take might achieve the desired result

at the earliest possible moment, and with

the minimum of suffering. He concluded

with this solemn warning: "I intend to

do my duty; it is for you to do yours."

BISHOP NEEDS LEISURE.

LONDON, March 29th.

The Bishop of Oxford has refused

desiring greater leisure for writing,

preaching and speaking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

BRITISH NAVY ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON, March 29th.

Reuter is authoritatively informed that

as a result of the post-war distribution

of the British Navy there will be a Home

Fleet and seven foreign squadrons.

The latter will be stationed in the

Atlantic, West Atlantic, China, the Cape,

South America, East Indies and in the

Mediterranean.

THE FAMOUS TENTH CRUISER

ADDON.

Admiral Sir David Beatty, speaking at

Liverpool, on the Navy's services to the

war, paid a tribute to Liverpool's efforts

in fitting out the famous tenth cruiser

squadron, which, during the war, main-

tained a rigorous blockade against Ger-

many. He said: "That blockade was

one of the most important factors in

bringing about the defeat of the enemy.

Its maintenance demanded seamanship of

a high order, with vigilance and untiring

devotion to duty. Stretched across waste

waters from the West Hebrides to the

Arctic icefields they kept their watch and

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.
Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY April 4, 1919,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at No. 4 Quarry Point, Quarry Bay.
A Quantity of Valuable
Household Furniture,
comprising:-

Plush covered drawing room suite,
blackwood cabinet, tables, tea-
screen & flower stands, teak desk &
bookcase, brass fenders and firebrasses,
lace curtains, pictures, carpets, rugs,
etc., etc.
Mahogany extension dining table,
leather covered dining chairs, marble
top sideboard, dinner wagon, teak
overmantel, brass standard lamp, dinner
& dessert services, etc., etc.
Double brass & single iron bedsteads,
teak single & double wardrobes with
bavellied mirrors, dressing table &
marble top washstand, camphorwood
chest of drawers, toilet crockery, glass-
ware, etc., etc.

Also

1 Upright Grand Piano by "The
Robinson Piano Co." in fine condition.
1 Victrola with record cabinet &
records.

1 Singer sewing machine.
1 Iron safe.

And

A Quantity of Plants in Pots.

On view from Thursday, the 3rd
April 1919.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 28, 1919.

on
MONDAY, April 7, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.
A Large Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
comprising:-

Tapestry covered easy corner & easy
chairs, teak batstand with bevelled
mirror, blackwood chairs, tea-
screen, flower stands, overmantel &
stools, marble clocks, vases, pictures,
brass incense burners & ornaments,
etc., etc.
Teak extension dining table & chairs,
teak sideboard & dinner wagon, dinner
sets, glassware, carpets, rugs, electric
ceiling fans, teak bookcases & desk,
etc., etc.
Double & single brass mounted iron
bedsteads, teak single and double ward-
robes with bevelled glass doors, teak
dressing table, and washstand, toilet
crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Enamelled Bath (new),
2 Cottage Pianos,
1 Grand Piano.

On view from Saturday, 5th inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 2, 1919.

on
WEDNESDAY, April 9, 1919,
commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
(on account of the convenience).

The Wreck of the
S.S. YIAMSAMUD

(2932 tons net register)

As she now lies on Alligator Island
(near Poohow) with all anchors,
chains, gear and appurtenances,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms:-Cash on fall of hammer when
the wreck will be at purchaser's risk.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, March 19, 1919.

FOR SALE.

Two Cycle 14 H.P. Fay & Bowen
Kerosene Engine Marine Type, with
reversing gear, shafting and propeller.
Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

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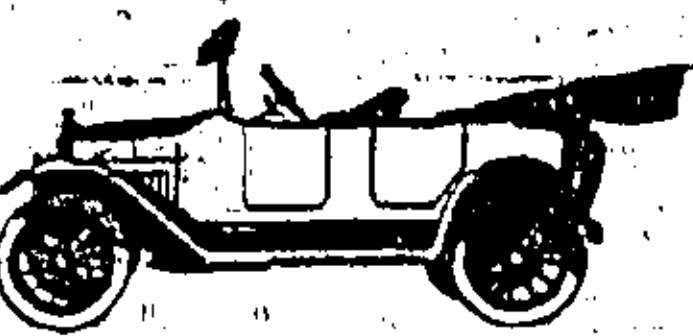
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Artistically Arranged and
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Automobiles for Hire
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A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

FURS & CARPETS.

Save your furs and carpets by
storing them in our Cold Storages for
the summer months.

For particulars as to picking and
rates apply to

**THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.**

JUST RECEIVED New Supply of WAR STAMPS.

All British Colonies have
already issued them.

Why not

HONGKONG?

GRACA & CO.,
DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS, FLOWER SEEDS,
POSTCARDS, TOYS, &c., &c.
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P. O. Box 620. Hongkong.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER

Ice House Street.

CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS A SPECIALITY.

DEVELOPING FOR AMATEURS.
Store Beaconsfield Arcade.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**



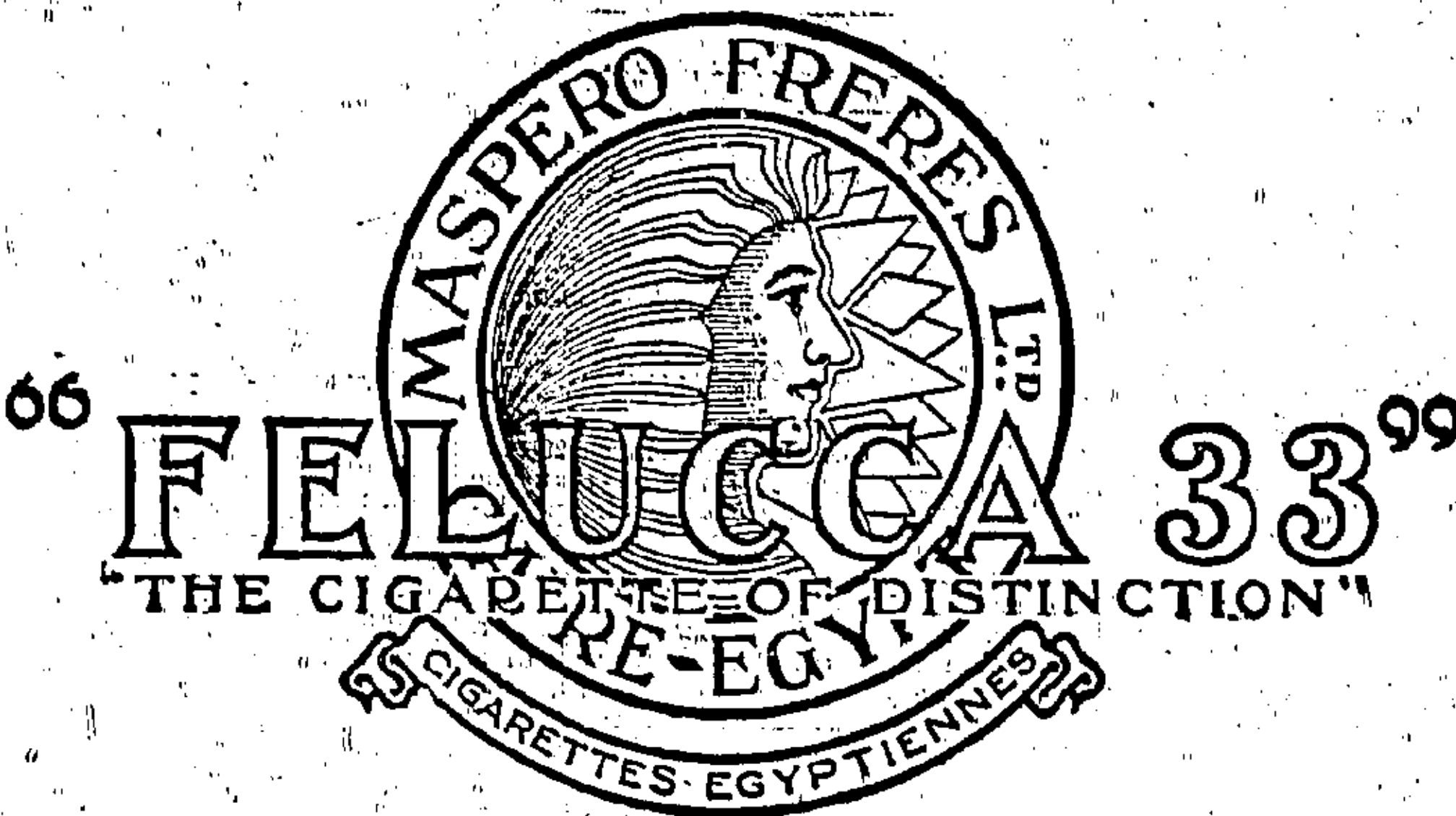
CHERRY & CO.,
FEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

CRICKET SCORING BOOKS

CAN BE OBTAINED
AT

BREWER'S

Price \$2.



There is an instantly recognisable flavor to "Felucca"
which distinguishes it from other Egyptian Cigarettes.
This flavor, which is only obtained from the finest
selected leaf, has secured for "Felucca" by far the largest
sale of any Egyptian high-grade in the Orient.

A new stock of "Felucca"
Cigarettes is on sale at
all leading tobacconists.
Send for a tin today.

Manufactured in Cairo by Maspero Freres

This advertisement issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

A SHAW LETTER.

It is within the recollection of the
nation that during the war very
material assistance was given to the
enemy by the diversion of men from
the front to useless activities at
home, and of administrative energy
to bogus domestic problems by needy
persons who would have been sus-
pected of being in the enemies' pay
if it were not unfortunately too well
known that we have always with us
plenty of people who will help our
enemies for nothing, with a firm
conviction that they are rendering pre-
cious assistance to their country and
getting on with the war at a
tremendous rate.

Their zeal found various outlets.
Sometimes they looked the shops of
bakers with what they conceived to
be German names, such as Dural,
Lambert, Petersen, Strachan, Mac-
mundo, and the like. Sometimes
they abolished German competition
in their own businesses (pianos, for
example) without the trouble of pro-
ducing a better article. But these
operations were intelligent because
they were remunerative to the opera-
tors. Mostly they did unalloyed
mischievous to themselves and everyone
else, except the Germans. They
sowed dissension and mistrust in the
nation by declaring that our Govern-
ment was really a conspiracy of
"hidden hands" to deliver us over
to our foes; they kept Lord Haldane,
our ablest European statesman and
War Minister, out of office; they
clamoured for the imprisonment of
so-called traitors; they had a reputa-
tion of the law as to nation-
alism and productive people who are
tactically "enemy aliens." I have
never been able to understand why
so much attention was paid to this
clamour; for those who raised it
would not in time of peace have in-
spired even the weakest Government
with the most momentary tremor,
but during the war there was a good
deal, even in high places, of that
kind of nervousness which starts
from the banging of a door as
affrightedly as from the exploding of
a bomb, and hears a Zeppelin in
every country postman's motor-
bicycle. And there was the same
inability to distinguish the voice of
any historical creature bawling from
a second-floor window, either through
sheer terror or a desire to call atten-
tion to his own importance, from the
voice of public opinion. A good deal
of senseless cruelty was the result.
It was not very cruel in its incidence
on Germans who were really foreign-
ers and sojourners, and whose
spiritual or material home was the

Fatherland. It was horribly cruel
and unseemingly silly in its incidence
on the "aliens" who were not aliens
at all.

Early in the war I came upon the
case of an English woman, a domes-
tic servant, who in her youth had
married a German and been deserted
by him after a fortnight's honey-
moon. She had placed her savings in
the Post Office Savings Bank.
Her savings were sequestered, and
she was ordered to "repatriate"
herself; that is, to throw herself, an
English woman not speaking a word
of German, into a foreign and hostile
country to starve under the fire of
the soldiers of her own country.
This barbarous absurdity was not
pushed to the latter extremity in
her case, for the authorities are, as
a rule, only too glad to find excuses
for not doing their worst, and "re-
patriation" was not then always
practicable; but the threat, like the
sequestration, was strictly in order.
Side by side with such cases
were those of English women who
had lived as the wives of Germans
and were fairly open to suspicion of
having strong German sympathies,
but who were able to receive the
agents of the "Eldon Island"
agitation with the thumb to the nose
by simply explaining that they were
not legally married to their reputed
husbands. Sarah was "cast out";
Hagar went free; Ishmael supplanted
Jacob.

I could fill columns of your paper
with instances of the ridiculous
anomalies and tragic injustices which
the operation of the law as to nation-
alism has produced. Take for exam-
ple the prisoners of Ruhleben.
When, having, at first, suffered
nothing worse than an obligation to
report to the police, they suddenly
became the victims of an "Intern
them all" stunt in the German
press, and were all sent to that
famous camp, they naturally expect-
ed to find themselves among their
own countrymen, or at least in the
company of their allies. To their
astonishment and dismay they found
themselves in a colony recruited from
all the nations of the earth, but pre-
dominantly German. The "alien
enemies" of Germany were no more
English than the "alien enemies"
of England are German. They were
people who had acquired a technical
English nationality under all sorts of
fantastic protests and accidents, and
had clung to it to escape military ser-
vice. Many of them could not speak
a word of any Allied language. For
genuine English company the Eng-
lish prisoners had to fall back on the
Wagner worshipper captured at Bay-
reuth, the British criminal flying
from British justice, and the British
detective who shared his fate. If a
return had been made of the num-
ber of relatives the Ruhleben pri-
soners had serving in the Allied, and
the German, armies, respectively, it
would have been found that the Ger-
man army had by far the greatest

claim on the family affection of the
camp.

Now turn to that shockingly over-
crowded house of sorrow the Alexan-
dra Palace, where our "enemy
aliens" have found their Ruhleben.
There, too, the prisoners know the
horrible irony of the telegram from
them that their sons have fallen
gloriously fighting for their (the
sons') country against their (the pa-
rents') country. It may be that the
War Office is logical enough to wire:
"You will be glad to hear that your
son has been slain by the defenders
of your official country of origin." But
being human rather than logical, they
probably put it the other way.
Then there are the soldiers who are
not killed. They come home on
leave, some of them with Victoria
Crosses and the like, and are per-
mitted to visit the Alexandra Palace
and see for themselves how the coun-
try for which they have fought is
treating their innocent parents. If
this was monstrous when we were at
war, what is it now when all the
troops of Arrangedon are demobilis-
ing, such demobilisation being the
reality, and the only reality, of
peace?

Take the comparatively straight-
cases where the victims are adult
immigrants, born in some territory
that was before the war subject to
the Central Empires. Many of them
had rather less sympathy with Rus-
sia than a Harry Sinn Feiner has
with Dublin Castle; they had actu-
ally come to England, as the Harry
man often goes to America, to escape
from a Government they detested.
I know one case of a woman of
Polish extraction and tradition, a
native of Silesia, who has been
settled in London for ten years, and
has been occupied all that time in
nursing (like Edith Cavell) her
"enemies." She is now under or-
ders to hand over all she possesses to
the Public Trustee, except £10,
which she is to spend in repatriating
herself at her own expense on a coast
of the Continent as remote from her
birthplace as Toulouse is from Edin-
burgh, to live there, presumably, on
such share as she can get of the
twenty millions we have just had to
send out of this country to feed Ger-
many. To our credit be it said, she
was treated with complete considera-
tion during the war. Yet now that
the war is over we proceed to ruin
her. Why? I am convinced that
no official or responsible person in
two kingdoms can be forced to push
the regulations to extremity if only
decent public opinion will refuse to
allow itself any longer to be shouted
down by people who, now that the
war is over, find themselves sinking
back into the obscurity from which
the terrors most indignantly lifted
them. And yet here is a very mild
case compared to thousands that
could be cited.

(Continued on Page 6.)

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:-ADMIRALTY CHARTS,

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more
nutrient than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3368.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

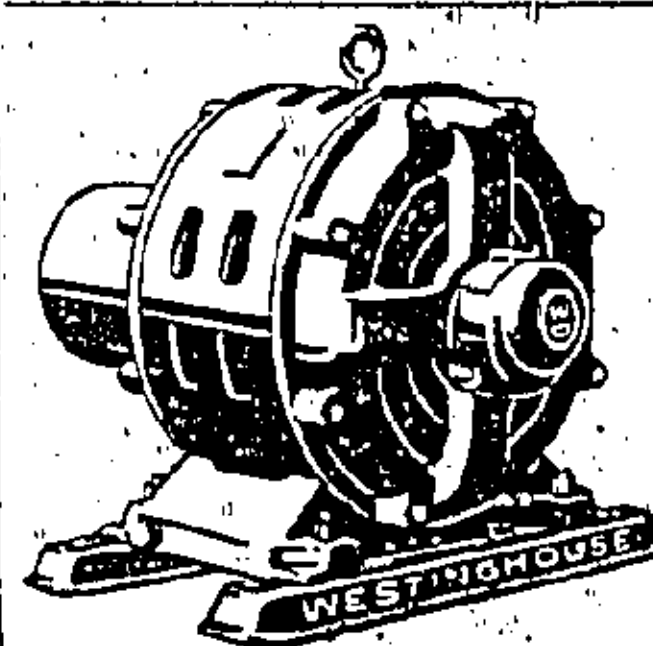
THE BREEZY GARAGE.

81, Des Vaux Road, Central. Tel. No. 2199.

Opposite Central Market.
The latest model, "Overlander," "Hudson," "Oakland" cars for hire.
Theatre parties.
Shipping, etc., at moderate charges.

Our cars are only driven by experienced drivers, so that all clients can
be sure of every comfort and reliable trip.
Large stocks of spare parts and children's "Strollers" on sale.
Motor cars, launches and cycles, repairing done daily.
Call and inspect.

TANG TSUM,
Manager and Proprietor.



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at present in
Stock.

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SPORTING MEN AND PARS.

In a billiard match of 750 up at the Burroughes Hall, Soho-st., Recco beat Stevenson by 536. Recco had breaks of 123, 107, and 150, unfinished, but Stevenson failed to make a century run. Final scores: Recco, 750; Stevenson, 214.

G. H. Mayo, the English International professional golfer and champion of Belgium in 1911, was demobilised from the Army on Feb. 8.

There is promise of a revival in road cycle racing this coming season and the first open event of the year will be an invitation 50-mile handicap organised by the Century Road Club.

It is not intended to hold the Amateur Racquets Championship this season, but the Public Schools Championship has been arranged to begin on April 22 at Queen's Club, West Kensington.

The Stockholm papers, in announcing Anglo-Swedish Association matches planned for the end of May and the beginning of June, manifest delight at the visit of the English players. They emphasise the brilliant reports of the Chelsea and the Tottenham Hotspur teams won by many victories and fine effective play.

In discussing County Cricket, Mr. Vernon Hope, captain of Cheshire County, gives the following as some of the reasons for the loss of popularity:

(1) Too many professionals.

(2) Lunch and other interval delays.

(3) The weather allowed to interfere with the game more than is absolutely necessary.

On the same subject, Mr. D. L. A. Johnson, captain of Surrey County, says:

Cricket is not only a game, it is a hobby, a thing which people do for pleasure, not for money.

Play not to win, but to play. Play well; how long, or short, permit to heaven.

The well-known professional, Jas. Gough, was suffocated as the result of a fire on Feb. 8, at the Vulcan Tavern, Fazeley-st., Birmingham, of which he was licensee. The rest of the household, eight in all, escaped by jumping from the windows into the street, but Gough, who was found in the bedroom, suffocated.

There was a mile race home among the Thames Hare and Hounds at Richmond recently, when at the end of a six mile cross-country run the Rev. S. L. Sirel (an old Oxonian who is now rector of Bethnal Green) and W. V. Heale (who had just reached England from the prisoners' camp at Grimsby in Germany) fought out a desperate finish. Sirel proved the stronger and beat Heale by three yards. This was the 25th consecutive win for the Rev. Sirel.

Except for taking part in a couple of races in France and taking part in some sports which the British prisoners were permitted to hold in their camp at Grimsby, Heale, who is an old Harlequin Rugby footballer, had had no running during the past two years.

Nelson C.C., members of the Lancashire League, have wired on P. B. Morley, of Kent and Dunfermline, as their professional for the coming season.

Playing soccer for Tottenham Hotspur against Crystal Palace, Minter, an ex-Artilleryman, scored 3 goals.

At Torquay recently, The New Zealand All Blacks defeated a United Services Rugby team by 3 tries to nil.

Percy Hodge of Vickers Works, Croydon, was the first man home in the Works and Business Houses Cross Country Championship held at Birmingham on February 8.

Jess Willard and Jack Dempsey have signed articles at Weehawken, U.S.A., to fight for the world's championship on July 4. Willard is to receive £20,000 and Dempsey £5,000.

Johnny Basham, welter-weight champion of Great Britain, defeated Eddie Shevlin, welter-weight champion of the U.S. Navy on points, in a 15-round contest at the National Sporting Club recently.

Albion Duke, Yorkshire's great bowler, died suddenly at Huddersfield on Feb. 14. He was only 34 years of age and has played in County cricket since 1900.

Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion, Derby County, and Wolverhampton Wanderers, have organised a victory football competition among themselves.

Lance-Corpl. Onions of the Devon Regt. who recently received the Victoria Cross, played forward for the Exeter Rugby Club.

DEATH AT THE DOCKYARD.

A FALL OR A PUSH.

At the Magistrate's court yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. A. Woodcock, in his capacity as Coroner, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of a Chinese painter, employed at the Taikoo Dock, who met his death by falling to the bottom of the basin of the dry-dock on March 27.

Mr. M. K. Lo watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased whilst Mr. D. J. Lewis appeared for Chogetta, the Dockyard's Indian watchman No. 4.

The following were sworn on the Jury: Messrs. William Stewart, S. H. Joseph and W. L. T. Baker.

Dr. Edward Parker, Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Mortuary, sworn, said that on March 29, he held a post-mortem examination on the body of a Chinese male aged between 34 and 35 years.

The body was identified by two Chinese as that of their friend, Ah Kong. As a result of the examination, he concluded that death was due to fracture of the ribs and severe concussion of the brain. Witnesses said this might have been caused by a fall.

Mr. Lewis submitted to the witness that there are two theories as to how the deceased met his death: he may have tried to climb down the dock and slipped, or he might have been pushed down. Presuming that he was pushed down, would he not have hit the side of the dock and then have bounced into the middle of the basin?

The witness said that he had no experience with falling bodies. He admitted that he was surprised that the injuries were so comparatively small for a straight fall of that height. At the same time he could not conclude that the deceased had rolled down the side of the docks, because he would, in that case, have expected to find a lot of bruises, but there were none.

By Mr. Lo: In the course of the post-mortem examination he found a scratch on the right shoulder. He had no idea as to how it was caused. It might have happened as one of the results of the fall.

Sergeant McTulloch said that he was called to the Taikoo Dock soon after 6 p.m. on March 27, and going to the basin of the dry-dock, he saw the dead body of a male Chinese. He was told the man had been killed. He also saw some white paint by the side of the deceased's body, it appeared to have been splashed out of a brush or a tin.

Shown a pot of white paint and a stick of solder, the sergeant said they were handed to him by somebody in the dock, he did not remember if they were given to him by the Indian watchman or by someone else, he did not pay particular attention to them at the time as he was occupied making notes of the occurrence.

By Mr. Lo: He did not examine the whole of the dock, and so he could not say if there were other paint marks beside those he had seen. The paint was partly under the s.s. Fengtien which was in the dock.

By Mr. Lewis: The paint marks were fresh.

By the Foreman of Jury: It was about 20 minutes or half an hour between the time he had the body removed and the time he found the paint marks.

Mr. J. G. P. Fould, of the Taikoo Dock Co., said he was near the dry-dock at about 5.05 p.m. on March 27 and saw a crowd of workmen walking along the side of the dock and they appeared to be jostling one another. A little later, a youth, an apprentice in the Dock Co., came and told him a man had fallen to the bottom of the dock. He went to the basin and saw the body of the deceased lying full length in the nullah.

In his opinion, from the position the body was found in, the deceased must have rolled down the side of the dock. Witness was of opinion that had the deceased been pushed down, he would have landed further in the dock.

By Inspector Angus: The pot of paint and the stick of solder was found by him in the bottom of the dock. He was altogether five minutes in the dock. The paint and solder was found about three minutes after he saw the body.

By Mr. Lewis: Witness saw a watchman running along the dock and was under the impression that he was going for an ambulance.

Edward Gourdin, apprentice, Taikoo Dock, said he was in the dock at about 5 p.m. on March 27 and saw the Chinaman rolling down the side of the dock. When he first saw him, he was already half way down. Witness did not see him roll off the top. He ran off to tell Mr. Fould.

By Mr. Lewis: The nullah at the bottom was tight up against the wall of the dock.

Chogetta, Indian watchman No. 4, living in the dock, said on the afternoon of March 27 at about 5 p.m., he was on duty near the paint store and saw a number of Chinese workmen coming along the top of the dock from the direction of the steps leading to the basin. When they were near him, said witness, a Chinaman in the crowd turned right round and walked towards the steps. He had

CHURCH AND PLAY.

One supposes that the Bishop of Manchester's scruples on the subject of the use of Church schools for dances and whist drives would have brought the Bishop into high favour with George III., who, encouraged by the redoubtable Lady Huntingdon, had very strong ideas on the same subject, and denounced Archbishop Cornwallis of Canterbury in the plainest terms for having held "routs" and card parties at Lambeth Palace. "I would not delay giving you a notification of the great concern with which my breast was afflicted at receiving authentic information that routs have made their way into your Palace. At the same time I must signify to you my sentiments on the subject, which hold these levities and vain dissipations as utterly inexpedient if not unlawful to pass in a residence for many centuries devoted to Divine studies, and so forth." Perhaps the King's grand-daughter was a little less, if only a little, firm on this ground, for there is a record of Sir William Forbes playing chess at Windsor Castle on a Sunday evening, "which I regret, not that my own conscience is offended at it one jot, but that it is capable of misconstruction and not unlikely to receive it from Lady Guineborough." Perhaps a humbler person was somewhat of the same mind when an amateur company was going to act in a parish schoolroom and the parson asked the caretaker to provide towels. "Yes, sir," she said doubtfully. "That is, if you'll be security for them!"

A tin in his hand. Witness was then fifteen paces from the man, and made a move towards him, suspecting that the man had stolen paint. When the man saw witness following him, he climbed down the side of the dock.

At this stage the enquiry was adjourned until 2.15 this afternoon.

Chogetta, the Indian watchman, continued his evidence this afternoon and in reply to his Worship, said he was about seven paces from the deceased when he climbed down the side of the dry-dock. When witness got to the edge of the dock, he looked down to see what the deceased was doing. After the deceased had gone down about two steps, he appeared to slip and roll over. When the deceased reached the bottom of the dock, he lay motionless and fearing that he might be dead, the witness ran along the sea-wall towards the Caiet Watchman's quarters where the stretcher was. When witness went to the bottom of the dock, with the stretcher, he saw the man was dead. There was also some white paint splashed on the bottom of the dock, about three feet from the deceased's body.

Inquiry is proceeding as we went to press.

GYMKHANA PONIES AT WORK.

The following gallops on a wet sand course were timed this morning:

Pink Eye, 1 mile, 35, 1.08.2, 1.41.1, 2.14.4.

Malcolm, 1 mile, 37.2, 1.12, 1.45.2, 2.19.4.

Maybe, 1 mile, 32.1, 1.04.1.

Swallow, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.11.2, 1.45.2, 2.19.

Greyhound, 1 mile, 38.3, 1.15, 1.47.

Wedding Bells, 1 mile, 37.4, 1.10.2, 1.45.1.

Rochester, 1 mile, 32.2, 1.04.1, 1.38.2.

Salamander, 1 mile, 34, 1.05, 1.37.3.

Vivat, 1 mile, 34, 1.07.3, 1.41.

Smokebox, 1 mile, 37, 1.12.1, 1.46.3.

Viola (late Burst Lengths), 1 mile, 37, 1.02, 1.46, 2.18.1.

Alexander, 1 mile in 1.39.3, last 1, 31.3.

Morning Star, 1 mile, 39.3, 1.15, 1.48.2.

Dalesman, 1 mile, 36.2, 1.12, 1.47.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Shameen, Canton, have this day been appointed AGENTS for the sale and distribution of the "CHINA MAIL" in Canton and the surrounding districts.

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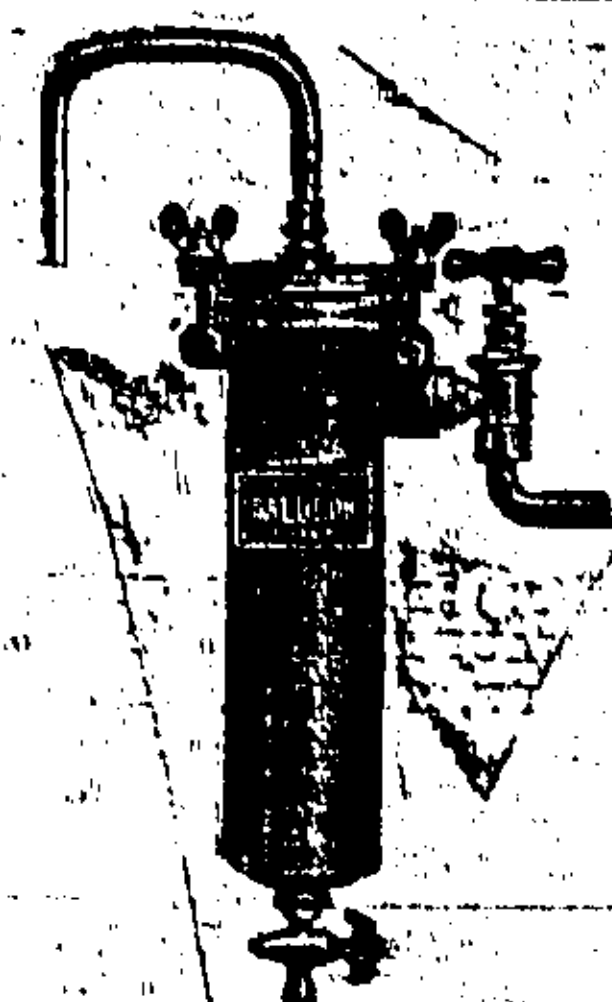
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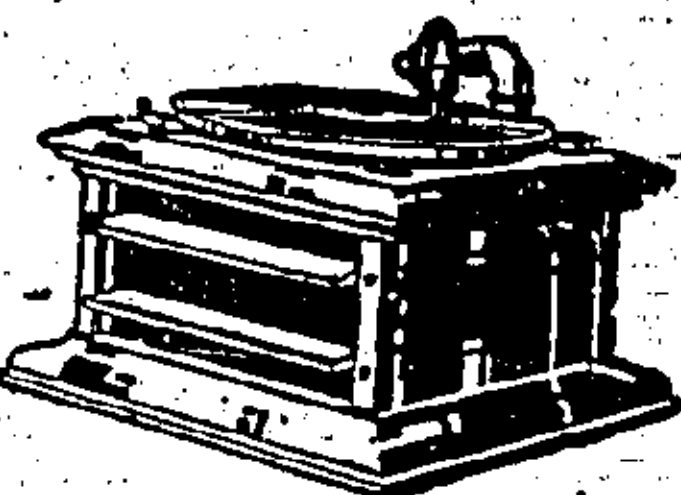
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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANSI	April 8, at Noon	
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A SHAW LETTER.

(Continued from page 2)

If the proposal were to take all our "alien enemies" and shoot them— ("Hear, hear," from all the noisy nobodies)—there would be some sort of sense in it, for "stone dead hath no fellow." If they are really dangerous, why not make an end of them now that our vanquished foe can no longer retaliate? But to send them back to Germany, with all their friendly feeling towards us turned to bitterness and hate, or to keep them here eating their heads off and their hearts out in overcrowded camps about which there will presently be a pro-German scandal, and which obviously cannot be kept going for ever, and this, too, at a moment when the birth-throes of the League of Nations make it enormously important that we should set the world an example of consideration for vanquished enemies is, to say the least, excessively stupid. At Versailles the great ceremony of burying the hat of the enemy is drawing the attention of the entire world. But there are two ways of burying the hatchet. One is to bury it in the skull of the prostrate enemy alien. The other is to establish that peace for which nine hundred thousand of our young men went to their graves like heroes. It is not time that we should begin to enjoy the peace they died for? Or is peace to be nothing but the vilest spite and unreason of war without its braveries, its heroisms, its patriotism, its chivalries, and the dangers that give reality to these noble words? Are the very spoils to be to the up-followers instead of to the victor?

Final—to end on a note of hard fact—let us not forget that the League of Nations has now to settle the very thorny question of general human rights of entry, of travel, of asylum, and of way for all men in all lands. The war raised these questions in an acute form, first in Belgium and then in Greece. They were already burning questions in California, Australia, and South Africa. We are ourselves, both as exporters of capital and born travelers, explorers, and adventurers, the chief penetrators (both peaceful and warlike) of the world. If the old formula, "He's a stranger; leave him a brick at him" be adopted as international law by the League of Nations, more British heads will be broken than German ones. It is our business to see that we give no countenance to it. The sooner every "alien" who can pay his way here is set free to pay it, and the more of our people who are now wasting their time in nursing-tending him in one way or another set free to do productive work the better.—Yours, etc., G. BERNARD SHAW.

THE CRIMES INQUIRY.

Sir Gordon Hewart (H.M. Attorney-General) made a brief statement to the press with reference to the British view of the punishment of enemy offenders.

The British view, he said, undoubtedly is that these offenders, however highly placed, must be made to suffer suitable punishment without any avoidable delay.

Who precisely are the offenders, what offences will be charged against them, and by what process punishment will be imposed are questions which require the most careful consideration. Nor is it convenient to discuss these questions, as many of the questions of the Peace Conference may be discussed, in public. The Commission on Offences and Punishments is really engaged in a task of criminal investigation, and for that task secrecy is not less important than despatch.

Three sub-committees have already been appointed, one to collect and examine the facts and the other two to consider questions of law. The foundation of the whole matter must, of course, be evidence, and in this department, as well as upon the questions of law, the Commission will derive much assistance from the careful and continuous labours of the Committee in London which was appointed last November by the law officers of the Crown under the chairmanship of Sir John Macdonell. It is not expedient, for the reason already indicated, to refer in detail to those labours or, at present, to publish their results. But it is right to say that a great mass of most valuable material has already been brought together and sifted, and this work is being continued without pause.

My hope is that one or other of the law officers of the Crown will always be present with Mr. Massey at the sittings of the Commission in Paris. It is not easy for both law officers to be absent from London at the same time, but when I cannot be here my alter ego will

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London via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	*Kamo Maru, 15,980 tons FRIDAY, 4th April, at Noon. *Iyo Maru, — tons SATURDAY, 15th April, at Noon.	
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	*Nikko Maru, 9,000 tons WED., 23rd April, at 11 a.m.	
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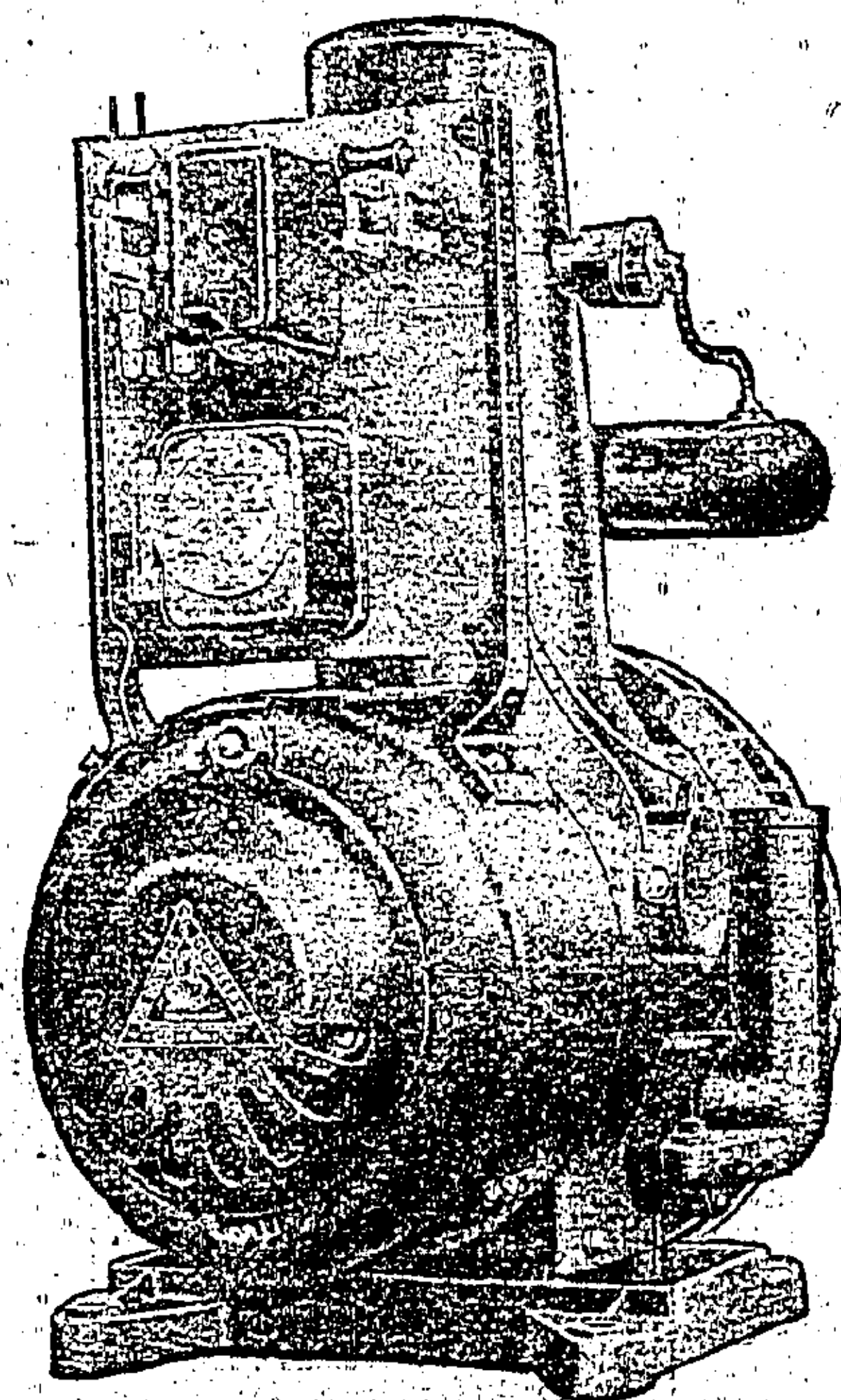
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San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April
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New York	Monmouth	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 11th April
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 11th April
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

(Continued from Page 1.)

HUNGARY'S OUTBREAK.

LONDON, March 28th. It is reported that the Soviet Government of Hungary declared war on Serbia and the surrounding countries. A skirmish between French and Hungarian detachments occurred at Czegedin.

PARIS, March 28th. A message from Geneva states that an Inter-Allied Military Mission left for Budapest.

UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY WORK.

COPENHAGEN, March 27th. A telegram from Budapest, dated March 27th, states that in a decree declaring that in a proletarian State only manual and brain workers have a right to live, the Soviet has ordered universal compulsory work. The State will support all incapable of working; also those without work for whom the State cannot provide work.

A STAGE ON THE ROAD TO WORLD REVOLUTION.

M. Polgar, the new Hungarian Soviet Ambassador in Vienna, interviewed by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, declared that they would conclude with the Russian Soviet Government a new close military and political alliance of a defensive character. They resolved to resist, by force, every attack on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

He said that the *Entente* reprisals, which had not yet been observed, would probably not materialise, as the revolution in Hungary was merely a stage on the road to world revolution.

GENERAL MANGIN.

PARIS, March 28th. It is stated that General Mangin will be appointed to command the Allied troops in Hungary and Rumania.

LE Maitre states that an extension of General Mangin's powers is contemplated, in order to establish a front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, under a united command.

OWNS AND ENDS ABOUT HUNGARY.

LIVER. The *New York Herald*, referring to the summoning of the Allied Generals, states that the American and British Delegations do not favour the proposal to mobilise all Allied and friendly peoples from the Baltic to the Black Sea under Marshal Foch's command.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th. A decree of the Revolutionary Executive Committee of the Red National Guard, whose members may be called up at any time in the war service of the Government.

It ordered the *Entente* flags to be hoisted in the hotel where the *Entente* Missions were staying, as a token of respect.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th. At a meeting of the National Assembly, speeches were exchanged hoping for a continuance of good relations between Hungary and Germany-Austria.

BUDAPEST, March 28th. Soviets are being rapidly established throughout Hungary.

The peasants are welcoming the opportunity to secure land.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th. A message from Vienna, dated March 28th, states that the strike has extended on the northern railway. Communication between Vienna and the outside world is almost at a standstill.

If food trains continue to be held up, the bread ration will be halved next week.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th. A message from Vienna states that the railway strike has been settled.

BOLSHEVISM DOOMED.

STOCKHOLM, March 27th. A message from Petrograd states that at a recent Bolshevik Conference M. Lunacharsky, one of the most prominent Bolsheviks, frankly avowed that the Bolshevik Government's situation is absolutely intolerable and that the faith of the most ardent adherents was shaken, owing to the fact that bread, fuel, and raw materials were scarce.

The scarcity has provoked the wrath of the people against the Government, who are accused of inefficiency.

He confessed that the Allied blockade fore-shadowed the end of the Bolshevik regime. If the blockade continued, Bolshevism was doomed.

LONDON, March 28th. A telegram from Berne states that, according to an official Rumanian source, Rumanian troops on the left bank of the Danube inflicted a crushing defeat on the Bolshevik forces in the region of Majlanska.

REUTER. learns that a telegram from Onak, dated March 27th, announces that General Kolchak's army, after a brilliant attack and much hard fighting, has re-captured the town of Ufa, which the Bolsheviks recently occupied.

The Red Army is now threatened with envelopment. Considerable material has been captured.

CANADA SUPPLIES FOR CENTRAL EUROPE.

LONDON, March 28th. Reuter learns that Canada has signed an agreement establishing credit with Rumania, in order that the latter may purchase from Canada essential materials and manufactures for the work of reconstruction.

Rumania's import trade with Germany before the war exceeded \$22,000,000, and Canada feels that the Balkans offer large potential markets for the British Empire.

Interviewed, Mr. Lloyd Harris, Chairman of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, said: "I look upon the establishment of this credit with Rumania as a practical plan of peace-making. Bolshevism can be stemmed in its onward sweep across Europe by taking immediate action, and supplying countries, like Rumania, with essential materials to rebuild and reconstruct themselves. We have an urgent duty to perform towards those devastated lands, and I am glad that Canada is taking the lead. I should like to see the whole question considered from an Empire standpoint by all parts of the Empire."

Negotiations are pending between Greece, Serbia and Canada. Sir George Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Finance, is at present in Paris and Mr. Lloyd Harris returns there from London to-morrow.

It is understood that Canada is sending seed grain to Rumania together with agricultural implements.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LEAGUE IN-PEACE TREATY.

PARIS, March 28th. It is anticipated that the League of Nations Commission will finish their labours about April 4th. It is stated that neither the Monroe Doctrine nor the Japanese amendment, regarding racial equality, has been formally put before the Commission. The latter problem has become almost of primary importance in connection with the League.

There is now no doubt that the entire Covenant will be incorporated in the Preliminary Peace Treaty.

LEAGUE POWERS TO INTERFERE IN DOMESTIC POLICY.

One amendment adopted provides that the League cannot interfere in the internal affairs solely within any country's domestic jurisdiction. This is inapplicable to any territory held under a mandate.

IF IRELAND AND GREAT BRITAIN FALL OUT.

A high authority, replying to a question, declared that in the event of civil war between Ireland and Great Britain, the matter would not be within the jurisdiction of the League, nor would the question of the independence of Ireland be.

THE EQUALITY OF SEXES RECOGNISED.

The principle of the equality of sexes receives further endorsement, it being provided that women may be employed on the Secretariat. They may also sit as Delegates and on the Executive Council.

Conventions dealing with the White Slave Traffic, the opium traffic, and the treatment of natives are also being included.

A SYMPOSIUM ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, March 28th. The *Manchester Guardian* publishes a special illustrated League of Nations number containing articles from many prominent statesmen, including Lord Haldane, Buckmaster, and Bryce, M. Albert Thomas, and Doctor Nansen.

The journal also prints a message from Mr. Lloyd George, in which the Premier says: "The League represents the greatest attempt ever made to institute reason and justice for force and intrigue as the governing principle of international relations. Nations must not let themselves believe that having drawn up, on paper, a constitution, the peace of the world has been made secure."

If they allow themselves to be misled by this policy they will only be re-awakened by a new war. They must now see that the League of Nations is made an effective instrument for the solution of every international problem, by readiness to make sacrifices on its behalf. We cannot expect war-ravaged nations to trust their desolated lands to the League's protection if its advocates hesitate to show any confidence themselves in its guardianship.

To set up a Society of Nations in order to ensure fraternity among the peoples of the earth while, simultaneously, increasing armies and navies to ensure effective fratricide, is to make mockery of a great ideal.

Albert Thomas emphasises that one of the principal functions of the League lies in the economic sphere where it is necessary to set up and organise international life. In this connection, he points out Great Britain's selfishness in placing a greatly preponderant mercantile fleet for the Allied benefit during the war; he also eulogises how Britain similarly renounced advantages with respect to food-stuffs in order to rigidly secure equal Allied distribution.

He advocates the transformation of Inter-Allied Committees formed during the war into International Committees for the purchase and distribution of food-stuffs, whose activities may endure beyond the requisite period of attending to the needs of countries at present suffering from hunger.

Lord Bryce foresees many difficulties in the working of the League Covenant, but expresses the hope that "the longer it lives the more may we trust to the nations to recognise its indispensability. To leave things now where they were before the outbreak of war will be a most deplorable confession of human weakness, and the most dismal surrender of human hopes that has ever yet been seen."

NO UNDUE DELAY.

LONDON, March 28th. The Press Bureau states:—A message from Paris says that President Wilson, in a statement, combating the impression that discussions by the League of Nations Commission are delaying peace, points out that the conclusions of the Commission were the first to be presented to the Plenary Conference.

The Commission is endeavouring to take advantage of criticisms and the Committee of the Commission is conferring with representatives of neutral States who are evincing deep interest, and are practically unanimous in the desire to align themselves to the League.

The revised Covenant will be published almost immediately.

THOSE 14 POINTS.

COPENHAGEN, March 28th. A message from Berlin, dated March 28th, states that, replying to resolutions from Rhenish Westphalia protesting against the alleged French plans concerning the Saar region, Herr Brockdorff von Rantzau telegraphed that the German Ministry would absolutely reject any demands going beyond President Wilson's principles.

GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, March 28th. General Botha left yesterday for South Africa.

REUTER. learns that report of General Botha's departure to South Africa is incorrect. General Botha is returning to Paris to-morrow and is remaining till his task is completed.

THE BIG FOUR.

PARIS, March 28th. The "Big Four" held two meetings yesterday. The second was attended by Marshal Foch, General Pershing, Sir Henry Wilson, and General Diaz. It is believed that the meeting dealt with the Inter-Allied measures to be taken in view of the events in Budapest.

LONDON, March 28th.

The Press Bureau states:—A message from Paris, dated March 28th, states that Mr. Lansing, Mr. Bullfinch, Mr. Pichon, Baron Sonnino and Baron Makino, at a meeting to-day, decided to raise all restrictions on commerce with Germany immediately and the necessary machinery was established to prevent re-export to Germany.

H.K.D.C. ENGINEER CO.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

Captains Russell and James were entertained at dinner yesterday evening at the Hongkong Hotel by the Officers and N.C.O.s of the Engineer Company.

Captain Russell, who has been in command of the Company during the whole period of its arduous duties on the Defence Electric Lights from August 1914 to the Armistice, leaves for Home next Tuesday on leave. Captain James, who it will be remembered was on the *Triumph* when she was torpedoed at the Dardanelles, had been attached to the Engineer Company since 1915 and has just severed his connection with the company.

After the toast of "the King" had been proposed by C. Q. M. S. Fitzgibbon and honoured, Lieut. Hall proposed the toast of "Our Guests," Captains Russell and James. He referred to the difficult tasks with which Captain Russell was faced in the early days of the war with a small company to which was entrusted a large share of the night-manning of the Defence Lights of the Colony. Captain Russell had, however, overcome all difficulties and when the lights were closed down he had under his command a large well-trained unit some 200 strong.

Captain Russell in replying thanked the Officers and N.C.O.s for their loyal and ready co-operation during the past four years. There had been many difficulties at times to be overcome but he had always been able to rely on the N.C.O.s for efficient D.E.L. work and for zealous assistance in bringing into shape the new elements continually being absorbed into the Company. He desired to mention specially the excellent work done by C. S. M. Kynoch and Sgt. Barrington.

He hoped that during his absence the Company would carry out its duties as thoroughly and loyally under Lieut. Hall as they had under him.

Captain James explained the circumstances necessitating his retirement from the Company. He was able to endorse all that Captain Russell had said as to the splendid work performed by the N.C.O.s of the Engineer Co. during the war. Thanks in no small measure to their zeal and energy the Company was to-day a thoroughly efficient D.E.L. unit capable of performing any work in connection with the Colony's Defence Lights. He would like to couple Sgt. Everest's name with those specially mentioned by Captain Russell. During the war the Engineer Company had been very hard worked and had not been able to devote any time to drill. He hoped, however, that they would now take up their drills as keenly as they had performed their D. E. L. duties during the war, so that the Engineer Company might be able to say that not only were they the most useful unit of the Corps, but that they were also second to none on the parade ground.

Sgt. Barrington then spoke on behalf of the N.C.O.s of the Company.

An enjoyable musical programme was rendered during the evening. Among those who kindly contributed were Messrs. Geo. Grimble Brown, Hall, Wood, Day, Hamer, Fitzgibbon, Fleming, and Mackay.

WEDDING.

At the Union Church yesterday, Mr. J. L. Hamilton, of Chumking son of Mr. J. L. Hamilton of Glasgow, was married to Miss M. Manson, daughter of Mr. J. Manson, also of Glasgow. The bride arrived in the Colony by the *s.s. Ari Maru*. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald officiated at the ceremony. Mr. A. Coghill was the best man. Captain W. Russell, H.K.D.C. gave away the bride, who was attended by Miss Moira Russell. Mrs. Russell was matron of honour. During the ceremony Mr. E. J. Chapman played the *Lohengrin* and Mendelssohn wedding marches. A reception was held at the King Edward Hotel. Mr. Butterfield proposed the health of the newly-wedded pair in happy terms. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton leave the Colony for the North to-day.

FORTHCOMING WEDDINGS.

The following marriages are announced to take place:—Mr. F. Syme Thomson, merchant, to Miss Gracie L. E. Main, Craigieburn, The Peak.

Mr. F. W. G. Clark, of Messrs. Shewan Tomes & Co., Hongkong, to Miss Maud F. Smith, Victoria Hospital, Hongkong.

Mr. George Banker, merchant, Kowloon, to Miss Mansie Thorburn, of Shanghai.

Mr. G. A. Burn, Master Mariner, Quarry Point, to Miss Ethel A. Maclean, of Quarry Point, Hongkong.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right in a few days they are not dangerous. But a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood poisoning is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE DOOM OF THE SUBMARINE.

The report which reaches us from

Paris by way of New York, and which was published in these columns yesterday, to the effect that the American plan for ensuring what is termed the "freedom of the seas" includes the restricted use or abolition of the submarine will excite interest outside naval circles. For civilisation was almost torpedoed by the enemy in his desperate attempt to snatch victory, when, as was admitted, military success, on land was no longer to be expected; the submarine in February, 1917, offered "the best and only means of a speedy ending of the war." The initiation of the intensive campaign was the gambler's last throw. It was aimed at this country in particular, and we suffered, indeed, worse than all the other nations, Allied and neutral, combined. There is a danger that in the readjustments of the Peace Conference, that fact may be overlooked. It was not only ships which we lost, but cargoes, running into hundreds of millions sterling in value, and, above all, lives. The number of men, women, and children of our race travelling in ships of commerce who were assassinated by sea at length reached a total of 15,000. We recognise the injury we have sustained, but have made it the subject of no special representations. There has even been a tendency, owing to the silence on this side of the Channel, to suggest that, after all, we emerged from this form of piracy rather well off, and that the amount of British tonnage sunk was an inconsiderable proportion of the whole volume. Let it therefore be remarked once more that 9,000,000 tons of our shipping lie at the bottom of the sea instead of proudly riding it in all weathers, that we are paying to-day, in our high cost of living, the colossal price of the vast cargoes destroyed, and that we mourn still the equivalent of the population of a town of no mean size. We are, then, more interested than any community in the proposal that the submarine shall be abolished by international edict. The suggestion was, indeed, first made in *The Daily Telegraph* by Mr. Archibald Hurd as long ago as Oct. 15 last. It was then urged that "taking a large view, the submarine has been a curse, and it must remain a menace to peaceful traders from every port." It is a mistake to have been defeated. If the war had continued, it would probably have been not merely "held," but "mastered," for when the armistice was signed our seamen were on the eve of developments which were of the most promising character. But that, after all, remains in the realm of speculation, and we have to deal with realities. The submarine was not defeated out-and-out, and it remains a possible source of danger, having been proved, as was urged before in these columns, "an instrument cheap, efficient, and inhumane, a means of degradation in the hands of men who are the servants of an unloved State."

It would be misleading to claim that naval opinion, even British naval opinion, is unanimous on this matter for such is not the case. Arguments deserving of respect may be advanced against an international edict forbidding the building of submarines. As, for instance, that if such restriction be applied to these craft, which can travel beneath the water for a hundred hours or so on end, the same repressive measure should be adopted in respect of airships and aeroplanes, which can pass over sea and land, dropping, as the late war has illustrated, bombs on peaceful villages, as well as on defenceless merchantmen. But there is one fundamental distinction between the submarine and the air machine; the former has no prospect of serving the peaceful purposes of man, assisting in the progress of civilisation, whereas the latter has before it a useful future, the ultimate possibilities of which are only to be guessed at. The misapplication of the ship of the air can, moreover, be checked by rapidly improvised defences, and punishment exacted, as we showed the Germans; whereas there is no assurance that a complete antidote to the submarine will be discovered in our lifetime. On a balance of the arguments for and against the proposal to abolish this instrument of piracy by sea, a large body of naval opinion, and even a larger proportion of statesmen, on both sides of the Atlantic have reached the conclusion that the advantages are in favour of prohibition. Rear-Admiral HUGH RODMAN, who was in command of the United States division of battle-ships associated with the Grand Fleet, expressed his inclination in this direction very strongly the other day, when giving evidence before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. Even some British naval officers who have been foremost in the development of our submarine service in the past take a similar view. It is not sufficient, that the Peace Conference shall mark, by resolution or

otherwise, its abhorrence of the enemy's acts; even going to the extent, as it certainly should do, of exacting full reparation. If the world is to be "safe for democracy," something more even than a declaration as to the limits within which these vessels may be employed must be made, for as long as submarines exist they may be misused. It must be stigmatised as a crime to build a submarine. Power must be taken to punish any nation which embarks again on this kind of naval construction. Anything less than such an edict is bound to be ineffectual, involving the maintenance by every maritime nation, not excepting the United States, of an elaborate and costly organisation of patrols at all times. Only in this way can the perpetual menace be eliminated, unless the Peace Conference decides on the radical step of prohibition. The existence of the submarine is an offence against civilisation. That the Germans have proved, and it remains for the world's delegates in Paris to apply the moral.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE FRUIT SEASON.

BOWEL complaint is sure to be prevalent during the fruit season. Be sure to keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand. It may save a life. For sale By All Chemists and Storekeepers.

TRICKS OF FATE.

Three examples, reported on Feb. 15, of the strange tricks played by coincidence deserve to be recorded together:—

I.—A DEATH COINCIDENCE.

A Stafford landlady found her two lodgers dead together in the same bed. It might have been a murder, or a suicide compact, or murder and suicide. But, as the inquest showed, one man died suddenly from the effects of a heavy supper, while the other was suffocated at the same time in an epileptic fit.

II.—CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

This was related at Marylebone Police Court. A woman lost her gold ring in the street. Her first thought was to warn the pawnbrokers, in case a would-be thief tried to pledge it. And in the first pawnshop she entered she found another woman in the act of pawning the lost ring.

III.—THE LUCKY MOMENT.

An artillery captain left his luggage in the cloak-room at Victoria Station, and went away. Chancing to return some hours later, he walked past the cloak room. At that moment a stranger came out, carrying the officer's valise and haversack. The officer promptly recovered his goods, and charged the man at Westminster Police Court.

IF SLEEP DOES NOT REFRESH YOU.

People who are tired out, who arise in the morning feeling that sleep has not refreshed them, are in a state of nervous exhaustion that borders on the condition that doctors call neurasthenia. The causes are varied. Continuous work, mental or physical, without proper attention to diet and exercise, also worry over the struggle for success, are the most common causes. Excesses of almost any kind may produce it. Sometimes diseases like influenza will cause neurasthenia. So also will a severe shock, intense anxiety or grief.

The symptoms are over-sensitiveness, irritability, a disposition to worry over trifles, headache, possibly nausea.

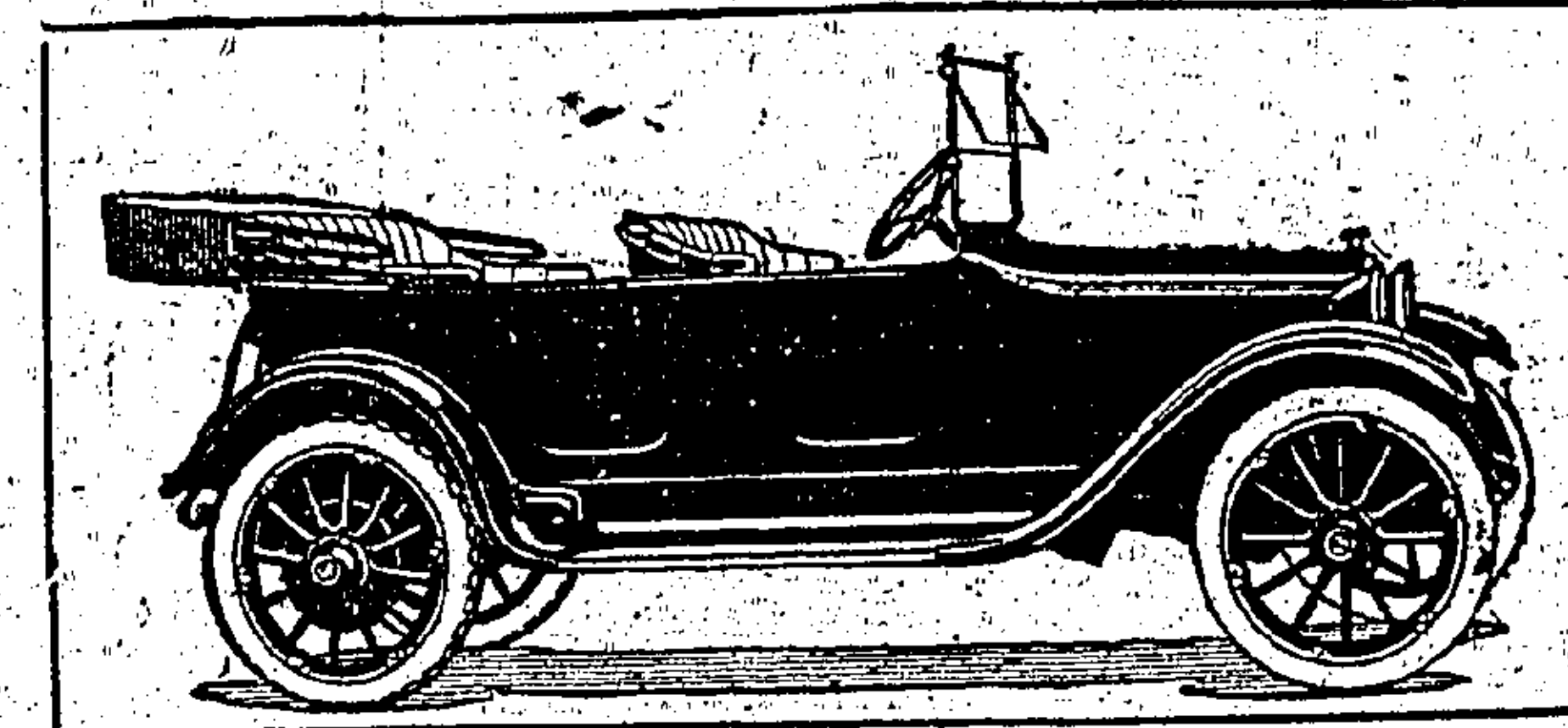
The treatment in cases like this is one of nutrition of the nerve cells restoring their nourishment from the blood the treatment must be directed toward building up the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and, with proper regulation of the diet, have proved of the greatest benefit in many cases of neurasthenia. A tendency to anaemia or bloodlessness, shown by most neurasthenic patients, is also corrected by these tonic pills.

Two useful books, "Diseases of the Nervous System" and "What to Eat and How to Eat," will be sent free by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 88 South Second St., New York, if you mention this paper. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all chemists, or can be obtained at \$1.00 per bottle, six for \$5, post free from the above address.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

WE HAVE CONCENTRATED ON ONE CAR AND ONE CAR ONLY, IN A DETERMINATION TO MAKE IT AS GOOD AS A CAR CAN BE MADE FOR EVERY PART AND EVERY PROCESS THAT ENTERS INTO IT. WE HAVE PERSONALLY ESTABLISHED A STANDARD, THE WORK DONE AND THE MATERIALS USED IN EACH PART AND EACH PROCESS, IN EVERY CAR, MUST CONFORM TO THAT STANDARD. DODGE BROTHERS WILL ALWAYS GIVE TO THEIR CAR THAT OVER CARE WHICH THE PUBLIC EXPECTS OF THEM.

PEOPLE HAVE IMPLICIT FAITH IN THE INTEGRITY OF DODGE BROTHERS' MANUFACTURING METHODS. BECAUSE OF THE NAME IT BEARS, YOU MAY BE SURE THAT THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CAR WILL NEVER BE CHANGED A HAIR'S BREADTH + DODGE BROTHERS HAVE ONLY ONE IDEA IN THE UPBUILDING OF THEIR BUSINESS. THAT IS TO BUILD IT SO SOUNDLY AND SO WELL THAT THE GOODWILL WHICH THEY HAVE WON WILL GROW AND ENDURE FOREVER.



ITS STABILITY IS BUT A REFLECTION OF THE INSTITUTION ITSELF.

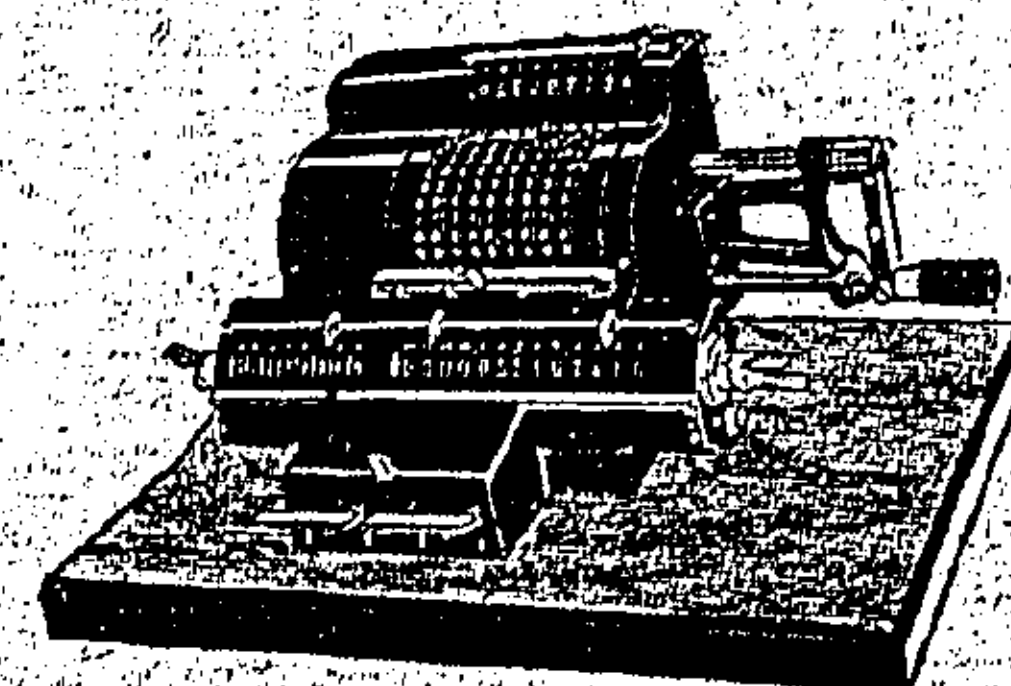
SOLE AGENTS:

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 781.

St. George's Buildings, HONGKONG.

With the MARCHANT you can Improve your Methods.



With this machine you can save time in all your calculations. To prove this to your own satisfaction figure this problem, answered by the Marchant in ten (10) seconds:

Month's run in 4 mills, 2,142,550 lb. Mills' expenses, \$30,531.34. To find cost of manufacture per M. divide \$30,531.34 by 2,142,550. Answer: \$14.25 per M.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.

4, Des Vaux Road Central.
Phone 2487.

Entertaining in the Proper Way is an Art. When Entertaining Your Friends Entertain with the Best.



DUCE DE MONACO
GRAND VIN SEC
Dry Champagne

REIDS LIMITED, IMPORTERS
OBTAINABLE AT
GANDY, PRICE & Co.
HONGKONG.
AND ALL HOTELS, CAFES AND STORES.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AKI MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Godowns
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment
will be sorted out mark by mark and
delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary
before Noon, To-day.
Goods not cleared by April 8,
1919, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignee
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival
here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS AND
SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above-mentioned ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Cargo will be landed at their
risk into the Hazardous Wharf extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns where they
will be examined on April 1,
1919, at 10 A.M.

No claim will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
April 3, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.
Consignees are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent,
Hongkong, March 23, 1919.

PAINFUL PIMPLES
CUTICURA HEALS

On Little Girl's Hands.
Could Hardly Sleep.

"My little girl had pimples come out
between her fingers on one hand and
at the ends of her fingers on the other hand.
They were small pimples that dis-
charged, and were very painful and
itchy. Her hands were hot with a
burning heat, and some nights she
could hardly sleep. After a while they
came out on her feet."
"I got a free sample of Cuticura Soap
and Ointment. I purchased more, and
I used about one tablet of Soap and
one and a half boxes of Ointment
when the spots healed." (Signed)
Mrs. Morrison, 7, Croft St., Newport,
Middlesex, Eng.

Stop the use of all doubtful soaps.
Use Cuticura for all toilet purposes.
Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal. British
Drugs & Chemicals Co., Ltd., 27, Abchurch
Lane, London, E.C. 4, England. Sold everywhere.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SLAVIC PRINCE."

CAPTAIN THOMAS BURCH having
arrived from the above Port, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon,
and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby not-
ified that they must produce an
Import permit signed by the Superin-
tendent of Imports & Exports, Hong-
kong, before Bills of Lading can be
countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods are to be left in the godowns,
where they will be examined on
Friday April 4, 1919, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within
FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the
goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after
April 7, 1919, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned
by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong April 1, 1919.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 3rd APRIL, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.
11 A.M.

BAKERS.
Hongkong Bakers, ... \$720 s.
Canton Bakers, ... \$430 s.
North China Bakers, ... \$130 s.
Union Bakers, ... \$103 s.
Yongze Bakers, ... \$136 s.
Far East Bakers, ... \$120 s.
FINES INSURANCE.
China Fire Ins., ... \$111 s.
Hongkong Fire Ins., \$330 s. 339 s.
SHIPPING.
Dunlop's, ... \$24 s.
H.K. Steamships, ... \$24 s.
Indo China (P&O), ... \$32 s.
Do. (D&G), \$158 s. 158 s.
Shell Transport, ... \$160 s.
Star Line, ... \$36 s.
REVENUES.
China Sugars, ... \$122/123 s.
Malayan Sugars, ... \$33 s.
MIXING.
Kailan Mining Adm., ... \$50 s.
Langkate, ... \$23 s.
Rauha, ... \$2 s.
Troms Mining, ... \$40 s.
Ural Caspian, ... \$47 s.
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, ... \$122 s.
H. & W. Docks, \$154 s. 155 s. 154 s.
Shai Docks, ... \$129 s.
New Engineering, T. 23 s. 24 s.
LANDS, HOMES & BUILDINGS.
Central Estates, ... \$109 s.
Hongkong Hotels, ... \$93 s.
Hongkong Lands, ... \$106 s. 106 s.
Humphreys, ... \$78 s.
Kowloon Lands, ... \$94 s.
Land Reclamations, ... \$175 s.
West-Point, ... \$89 s.
CORRIGENDUM.
Ewo Cottons, ... \$240 s.
Kang Yik, ... \$23 s. 24 s.
Lam Kwong, ... \$12 s. 12 s.
Orientals, ... \$70 s.
Shanghai Cottons, ... \$180 s.
Yangtze Poots, T. 10 s. 10 s.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Cement, ... \$77 s.
China Borax, ... \$12 s. 12 s.
China Lights, ... \$6 s. 6 s.
China Provident, ... \$7 s. 7 s.
Dairy Farms, ... \$24 s.
H.K. Electric, ... \$78 s.
Macau, ... \$23 s.
Hongkong Ropes, ... \$60 s.
H.K. Tramways (Old), ... \$7 s. 7 s.
do. (New), ... \$7 s. 7 s.
Steam Lamps, ... \$2 s. 2 s.
H.K. Steel Foundries, ... \$19 s.
Water-Boats, ... \$13 s.
Watsons, ... \$8 s.
Powells, ... \$11 s.
Wilmans, ... \$28 s.

**THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN
AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.**
(Capital Paid up, ... \$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Advances made on Bonds, &c.
Loans made on the Provisional System.
THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, 1, TRAVERS BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comprode order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,

General Managers.

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED
MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong April 3, 1919.

On London ... 2/3 1/2
On New York ... 2/3 1/2
On Hongkong ... 2/3 1/2
On Shanghai ... 2/3 1/2
On Yokohama ... 2/3 1/2
On Manila ... 2/3 1/2
On Singapore ... 2/3 1/2
On Hongkong ... 2/3 1/2
On Shanghai ... 2/3 1/2
On Yokohama ... 2/3 1/2
On Manila ... 2/3 1/2
On Singapore ... 2/3 1/2

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, ... \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Advances made on Bonds, &c.
Loans made on the Provisional System.
THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hongkong)
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1912.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000

Reserves and Undivided ... \$500,000

Profits ... \$100,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and

FIXED DEPOSITS Received.

INTEREST ON FIXED

DEPOSITS.

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LOOK POONG SHAN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 10, 1919

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Mr. Chan Ching Shok, Mr. Ng Chang Lat,

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Hongkong, March 12, 1919.

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ting, Shantung: Tsinan, Tsing-

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SHANSI: Taiyuanfu, Yungsheng, Shik-

hsien, Tientsin, HONAN: Kailash,

Chowkiakow, Hubei: Canton, Szech-

wan, Kiangsu: Fookien: Fookchow, Amoy,

Hankow, Chongchow, Changchow,

Szechwan: OPEIKANG: Hangchow,

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Wenchow, Ningpo, Tientsin, SHANGHAI:

Kiangsu: Nanchang, Kailash, Kan-

chow, Chinghsien, CHIAN: ANHUI:

Wuhu, Anhui, Panchow, Luchow,

Tientsin, Tientsin, Luan, SICHUAN:

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Reserve Liability of Pro-

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NEWS FROM HOME.

RECONSTRUCTION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
London, January 28.

It is curious to note how little general interest there is in the proceedings of the Peace Conference. The official idling on the news by a large extent, correspondents are driven to supplement their reports with descriptions of the joyous times the army of officials and typists are having, with Paris hotels set aside for their use, dress allowances for the girl secretaries, and evening dinners and dances galore. Apparently they are making preparations to spend the Spring and Summer there.

So far at home are much more interested in things nearer to our shores—such as the dearth of houses, the reluctance of women munition workers to undertake domestic duties, the constantly simmering labor troubles and the preparations for trade and industry. Of them all the shortage of houses and flats is the most immediately pressing, and in fact it has a big bearing on the labour unrest, for men back from the front think it unfair that they should have had to break up their homes and then to go back to find nowhere to go by the thousands except at exorbitant prices. Of course there has been no building for years and now are thousands of houses short. But the fact is also that the Government have not done anything to relax ancient building restrictions or to set free backyards in order to stimulate a revival of building. To show what a different situation it was to that before the war, the number for a 1900 house then would have cost about £10, whereas to-day it would cost £300.

FAR EASTERN NOTINGS.

At the time of writing the Pacific possessions of Germany and her former foothold in China are being much discussed in connection with the Peace Conference. There is really no change of the former German colonies again falling into the hands of the British. That is a matter that the Chinese in authority ought well to take heart and then there would be less vigilance about the ousting of the Huns from China.

"Q," the diarist of the *Evening News* in today's issue says: "In view of our future relations with Japan and possible complications in the Far East, the Intelligence Department of the War Office decided that a knowledge of Japanese should be part of the training of a certain number of officers in the Staff College. Over a dozen of them are therefore at the present time acquiring a knowledge of one of the most difficult languages in the world at the University of London, under the care of the Hon. Mr. Cecil Spring Rice."

The Professor is a very young man—in the early twenties—but his experiences in the Far East would make a fascinating reading. He was educated in Japan, and can read, speak and write the language as easily as he can English. He knew *Meiji* in his last years, and noted that with all his knowledge of Japan and his intimate relations with the people there he could never acquire any real knowledge of the language.

The Professor gave me a useful illustration of the difference between the Chinese and the Japanese. The Chinese are highly intellectual, but they cannot adapt themselves to the ordinary. Take six Japanese and ordinary intelligence. Not one of them may be in any way clever above the ordinary, but the six of them will work together like one man, and the result will be remarkable. Take six Chinese, every one of whom will be more intellectual than the Japanese, none of them will work together at some practical problem and the chances are they will accomplish nothing. One extraordinary thing about the Chinese is that they are the only nation who ever formed their aristocracy purely on well-attested intellectual capacity and not on birth and the right of might. And yet it has not been more efficient than any other."

In the German-Chinese question is not settled by the time this reaches you, I append a note by the diarist of the *Evening Standard*:—"So far the Peace Congress has devoted little attention to Far Eastern affairs, but, according to reliable information which reaches me from Paris, the Chinese delegates are raising questions which are likely to cause some difficulty. Two Chinese delegates have been admitted to the Peace Conference. These are being advised by a committee of six eminent Chinese now assembled in Paris."

"The foremost demands of the Chinese delegation are the evacuation of Kiao-Chow, by the Japanese and the revocation of the famous 21 articles forced upon China by the Tokyo Government in 1915. In short, China will insist that the principle of self-determination shall be applied in the East, as it is being applied in Europe. These demands, for obvious reasons, are likely to cause considerable disagreements."

LAWYERS FUSION.

The question of whether solicitors and barristers should continue to operate their separate functions or should become fused so as to admit solicitors to appear in the High Courts to plead for their clients, similar to the American system, is again before the Law Society. The Bar Council declared against fusion quite recently, but within the next few days resolutions for women to be trained and admitted to the legal profession and for the fusion of the two branches will again be before the Society. I am assured that nothing will come of it this time, though I am of opinion that women will be admitted before very long and will practice, as in Paris.

Many solicitors are of opinion that the only excuse for the change would be to make law cheaper, but this they contend would not be the result, and they are mostly of the opinion that the solicitor can best do his client in an advisory capacity, leaving the pleading in Court to the barristers. The proposal for a change comes from the younger members of the profession and they are steadily gaining in strength.

WAR MARRIAGES.

Hundreds of war marriages, carried through on sudden, sentimental impulse, have "turned out badly." The number of cases in the courts of couples seeking release is appalling. Incompatibility of temperament is, of course, the cause in some cases when the parties now "can't bear the sight of each other," but the number of divorce cases by unfaithfulness is also staggering, and the vast majority show that in the absence of the husband at the front the young wife has responded to the amorous phrases of some other man in black.

THE CABINET.

It cannot be said that the Cabinet has raised any enthusiasm in the country. The appointment of Mr. Austen Chamberlain to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer was much criticised at the time and today the whole of the City is grinding its teeth because of his issue of new Bonds bearing five per cent. interest. This they say will keep money dear and will hamper trade and undo all the fine progress that set in with the signing of the Armistice. They do not hesitate to describe the issue as a blunder of the first magnitude, to point out that the Bank rate will not now fall, that loans will be dear, and that 4 per cent. would have been ample for a peace time issue. Very likely the proposal will be withdrawn ere this reaches you, in view of the unanimity of the criticism.

The Cabinet is criticised for not meeting the housing shortage, for misunderstanding and bungling the settlement scheme for soldiers on the land so that the benefit will chiefly go to a land-profit-seeking squandering, and for their handling of the Irish question. All the "powder" is there in Ireland for a great "burst up," and it is doubtful whether this Government is quite strong enough to handle it.

How the election was worked has been candidly described by Sir George Younger, the Scottish brewer who leads the Conservative organisation that now dominates the House of Commons. The Prime Minister, he said, had no organisation, and naturally he had not many candidates ready and could only, therefore, contest a certain number of seats. "He kept all the seats he could contest, and as he (Sir George Younger) occupied the position of chairman of the Unionist party he was asked to furnish a certain number of candidates, and naturally he recommended Unionists and not Radicals. He did not require to be a Machiavelli to do that."

Quite so, but the transaction which at the time was supposed to be removing politics from its customary atmosphere of corrupt intrigue—explains why so much old timber is included in the present Parliament, not to mention the fairly numerous members whose business and other proceedings have for long been the subject of criticism.

CRICKET.

Cricket has reached a curious position. The reforms suggested by the Advisory Committee have not yet been confirmed by the Committee of M.C. until the latter are assured that the former will not reconsider their own resolution. Therefore, as matters stand, first-class cricket is exactly where it was before the war, in spite of the efforts of the Lancashire Committee and all the enthusiasm. It does not say much for the sporting spirit of the bumpkins. Public opinion is all in favour of evening up the game and making big matches more popular.

THE CONSULAR LIST.

It is reported that a new series of regulations for the conduct of the consular service has been drafted and will be published in the near future. It was intended that the document should be completed and included in this year's "Foreign Office List," but as it had to be approved by the responsible Minister it had to be held back until after the General election and the reorganisation of the Administration. I understand that the new regulations will give the consular officials much greater liberty of action than they have hitherto enjoyed. At the same time I hear that business men are by no means satisfied with the staff made in ap-

NOTICES.



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printing the new overseas trade com-

missioners, for they allege that the Treasury is starving the scheme, the best-men are not therefore available, and there is departmental overlapping and jealousy. The fact probably is, in this as in other matters, that there are far too many bureaucrats eager to "kick to their jobs," even now that the war is over.

Among "business men" there is a report that wealthy industrial leaders are considering a plan to establish a great central emporium of British Industries. "In New York," writes a correspondent on this scheme, "the great Bush Terminal, with huge business buildings and docks is well known. In a forty-storey building, showrooms are let to all the manufacturing firms, who have their goods on exhibition for wholesale men to inspect. In this way the middle-men are eliminated. In London it is proposed to purchase a good site in the West End and erect a building wherein British manufacturers shall show their products. It is estimated that the initial stages of the scheme will cost three millions sterling, and the scheme is so far advanced that the promoters have acquired an option on a large site for building, and have commenced architect's plans."

The criticism levelled against the scheme is that, unlike America, British manufacturers and retailers will not buy from public exhibitions, since they prefer to send travellers round the City warehouses in the hope of finding a good bargain that has escaped observation. As a matter of fact, in practice it is found that little really misses the eyes of successive travellers, but the idea is so deep-rooted in our commerce that the central emporium will probably be looked at askance.

Another suggestion that has been made publicly is that as shipping is scarce a cruiser should be set apart for a commercial trip round the Empire, carrying salesmen and their samples. This has not got beyond the suggestion stage, but another scheme—that of manufacturers dealing direct with retailers instead of through merchants—has already begun, a large hosiery concern having initiated the movement. There is indeed need for economy in the hosiery trade, for we are warned that from next month hosiery, underwear, and gloves will be dearer.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has admitted that trade and industry are not quite in as satisfactory a state on the change-over from war to peace as might be wished, and he hinted that considerable war-time restriction on imports of manufactured goods might

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco March 24 and is due to arrive at this Port April 22.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 2nd April and is due at Kobe on or about the 3rd April.
The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Key West* left Yokohama for Moji on the 1st April and is due at Moji on or about the 3rd April.
The P. & O. S. N. Co's *Yamaguchi* left Singapore for this Port on the 27th instant and is due here on the 4th April at about noon.

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POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammarah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Ume, Vicenza, Treviso Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Baghdad, Fribourg, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Soudan and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, April 4.
Straits—Per INNAMINCKA.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FRIDAY, April 4.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per KAMO MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Jaya and Port Moresby via Batavia—Per TJIMANOEK, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per AGAPENOR. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

Saigon—Per PHEUMPHEN, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 5.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Yokohama, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per NANKING. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via San Francisco—Per ALVARADO. Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Japan via Kobe, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via Canada—Per PROTISTLAUS. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Amoy—Per TAIKANG, 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per CHENAN, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 6.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 9 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Cingfoo and Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 9 a.m.

MONDAY, April 7.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per LIANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per ORIENTES, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 8.
Philippine Islands—Per SHANSI, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SINKIANG, 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via Suez—Per ELEPHOR. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 9.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via America—Per PERISA MARU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and EUROPE via Liverpool—Per AGAPENOR, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 10.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per BOSHU MARU, 8 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Cingfoo and Tientsin—Per HUICHOW, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUYIANG, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via America—Per AHABIA MARU. Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YINGCHOW, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, April 11.
Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHANG-CHOW, 9 a.m.

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BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE.

APRIL 3.
KAGA MARU, N.Y.K., from London and Straits.

APRIL 4.
PAK LING, B. & S., from Manila.

APRIL 5.
PERISA MARU, T.K.K., from Nagasaki and San Francisco.

APRIL 6.
SOSHU MARU, O.S.K., from Amoy.

APRIL 7.
PAUL LEON, M.M., from Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

APRIL 8.
MITSUKI MARU, O.S.K., from Moji.

APRIL 9.
DAITOKU MARU, O.S.K., from Haiphong.

APRIL 10.
AGAPENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.

APRIL 11.
ELEPHOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.

APRIL 12.
TENSHIN MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan.

APRIL 13.
KOBISO MARU, T.K.K., from Japan.

APRIL 14.
MANILA MARU, O.S.K., from Tacoma and Manila.

APRIL 15.
ORESTES, B. & S., from Nanking.

APRIL 16.
ANDRELEON, M.M., from Shanghai.

APRIL 17.
AGAPENOR, B. & S., from Shanghai.

APRIL 18.
DUNERA, P. & O., from Shanghai.

APRIL 19.
HIMALAYA MARU, O.S.K., from Yokohama.

APRIL 20.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from Yokohama.

APRIL 21.
TYNDAREUS, B. & S., from Singapore.

APRIL 22.
CYCLOPS, B. & S., from Seattle.

APRIL 23.
STENTOR, B. & S., from Singapore.

APRIL 24.
TENYO MARU, T.K.K., from Shanghai.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

APRIL 4.

TJIMANOEK, J.C.J.L., for Java, KUMSANG, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., for Straits and Calcutta.

APRIL 5.

ANTHLOCHUS, B. & S., for Liverpool.

APRIL 6.

PAK LING, B. & S., for Shanghai.

APRIL 7.

KAIJO MARU, O.S.K., for Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy.

APRIL 8.

PAUL LEON, M.M., for Shanghai.

APRIL 9.

MITSUKI MARU, (cargo only) O.S.K., for Straits and Bombay.

APRIL 10.

ANTHLOCHUS, B. & S., for London.

APRIL 11.

VAN WAZERVILCK, J.C.J.L., for Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

APRIL 12.

ORESTES, B. & S., for London.

APRIL 13.

ANDRELEON, M.M., for Marseilles via Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore etc.

APRIL 14.

PERISA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

APRIL 15.

KOBISO MARU, O.S.K., for Manila and Australia.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by GEORGE WILLIAM DICK BULLETT, Editor and Manager, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.